

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Wright, McKenzie, Patrick, Switzer, and Goggin.  
On Circuit Courts—Messrs. Wm. Johnson, J. J. Landrum, Prall, Bruner, and Morrow.  
On Codes of Practice—Messrs. Gorin, Cleveland, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, and Cook.  
On County Courts—Messrs. Baker, Benton, J. J. Landrum, Chandler, and Chiles.  
On Court of Appeals—Messrs. Cleveland, Gorin, Wm. Johnson, Morrow, and Lilly.  
On Education—Messrs. C. T. Worthington, J. D. Landrum, Stone, Allan, and Wright.  
On Executive Affairs—Messrs. Coffey, Bruner, McKenzie, Grainger, and Prall.  
On Federal Relations—Messrs. Helm, Prall, Harrison, Morrow, and Cochran.  
On Finance—Messrs. Botts, C. T. Worthington, Switzer, Lilly, and O. P. Johnson.  
On Geological Survey—Messrs. Gardner, Riffe, Black, J. D. Landrum, and Stone.  
On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Switzer, Coffey, Lilly, Wm. Johnson, and Wright.  
On the Judiciary—Messrs. Harrison, Helm, Gorin, Cochran, and Morrow.  
On Military Affairs—Messrs. J. J. Landrum, Cochran, Dudley, Morrow, and Patrick.  
On the Penitentiary—Messrs. Grainger, Riffe, Switzer, Chiles, and Allan.  
On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Dudley, Helm, Chandler, Prall, and Cardwell.  
On Grievances—Messrs. Chiles, Coffey, Cardwell, Garriott, and O. P. Johnson.  
On Public Buildings—Messrs. Switzer, Cook, Chiles, Hammond, and Chandler.  
On Religion—Messrs. Riffe, Bruner, Hammond, Gardner, and Cosby.  
On Revised Statutes—Messrs. Bruner, Cochran, Dudley, Baker, and Benton.  
On Sinking Fund—Messrs. Helm, Cleveland, Garriott, W. J. Worthington, and Allan.

## JOINT COMMITTEES

On Banks—Messrs. Cleveland and Grainger.  
On Enrollments—Messrs. Coffey, Garriott, and Goggin.

## On the Library—Messrs. Garriott and Patrick.

## On Public Offices—Messrs. Black and Wm. J. Worthington.

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Webb, Hodge, Reynolds, Fisher, McGrew, Bruce, and Parrott.  
On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Webb, Wolford, Gray, Harlan, Stout, Backner, and Roark.  
On Claims—Messrs. Conklin, Bush, Woolfolk, Murphy, Wright, Connor, and Wilson.  
On the Judiciary—Messrs. McHenry, Bijur, Corbin, Backner, Robert T. Davis, Sims, and Bradley.  
On Religion—Messrs. Wilson, Beades, Jackson Veatch, Moores, Gregory, Riggs, and Baker.  
On Ways and Means—Messrs. Varnon, Potter, Ogilvie, Priest, Hudson, Wood, and Owsley.  
On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Draffin, Vanmeter, Harris, Russell, W. H. Gardner, Calhoun, and Fimble.  
On Education—Messrs. Poindester, Trabue, Lemon, Carlisle, Rodman, Corbett, and Cockrill.  
On Military Affairs—Messrs. Wolford, Hindman, Russell, Patten, Rousseau, Covington, and Burchett.  
On Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement—Messrs. Covington, Hawthorn, Huffaker, Degman, Shepard, Barber, and Moores.  
On the Penitentiary—Messrs. McMillan, Young, Gault, Rodman, Ford, Cockrill, and Duval.

## On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs.

Young, Priest, Vanmeter, Balieu, Kennedy, Parrott, and Williams.

## On Sinking Fund—Messrs. Bush, Josiah Veech,

Armstrong, Myers, Wood, Woolfolk, and Potter.

## On Banks—Messrs. Bell, Josiah Veech, Trabue,

McMillan, and Lawrence.

## On Library—Messrs. Calhoun, Robert T. Davis,

W. H. Gardner, Anderson, and Connor.

## On Printing—Messrs. Hawthorn, Craycroft,

Yandell, Stroube, and Reynolds.

## On Public Offices—Messrs. Fisher, Draffin,

Gard, Duval, and Harlan.

## On Federal Relations—Messrs. Allen, Bell,

Owsley, Joseph W. Davis, Bijur, Anderson, and Lawrence.

## On Court of Appeals—Messrs. Bradley, Sims,

Conklin, Webb, and Gatewood.

## On Circuit Courts—Messrs. Buckner, Corbin,

Bien, Lillard, and McDowell.

## On County Courts—Messrs. Gatewood, Corbett,

Bruce, Hodge, and Murphy.

## On Revised Statutes—Messrs. Harlan, Sims,

Conklin, McDowell, and Carlisle.

## On Codes of Practice—Messrs. Robert T. Davis,

McDowell, Bijur, McHenry, and Allen.

## On Enrollments—Messrs. Faris, Lyon, Yandell,

McDaniel, and Lacy.

## On Corporate Institutions—Messrs. Thomas,

Hawthorn, Lillard, Van Seggern, Lemon, Baker, and Carr.

## On Retirement and Reform—Messrs. Corbin,

Craycroft, Patrick, Riggs, William, Francis Gardner, and Witten.

## HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
Frankfort, Oct. 29, 1865.

## CIRCULAR

No. 4.

The attention of all soldiers, and heirs of deceased soldiers, who have claims against the Government, is respectfully invited to the following information:

The Legislature of Kentucky has generously made appropriations to supply Agents to attend to the claims of our soldiers without expense to them; and all soldiers, or heirs of deceased soldiers, who have claims against the Government, will find it to their own interest materially by employing these Agents, who will promptly adjust their claims with the Government.

Col. Chas. D. Pennebaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers, free of charge. He is prepared to furnish blank forms of all descriptions upon application, and will cheerfully give information as to the proper manner of making out accounts. By applying to him the soldier will save both time and money; for his office being at Washington City, he is daily in communication with the Department and Accounting Departments, which enables him at once to remedy any deficiency that may arise in their claims. Local Agents of course, except in the case of soldiers, their time and labor, and the soldier, by employing them, in addition to the expense, is employing a remote medium of communication with the Department at Washington, necessarily attended with delay.

The State has also employed Local Agents at Louisville, Ky., Col. John W. Gault, and Col. W. De B. Morrill, who will cheerfully render information and assistance to all soldiers having claims due them by the Government, free of charge.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, which has been the constant friend of the soldier throughout the rebellion, has established a Claim Agency at Washington, with Local Agents through the different States, and they earnestly invite all soldiers to confer to their Agents the collection and settlement of their accounts free of charge. A list of their Agents in Kentucky is herewith attached, and soldiers in their vicinity are requested to call on them for information.

By order of the Governor, D. W. LINDSEY.

Adjutant General of Kentucky.

## N. HEFFNER.

## MERCHANT TAILOR.

Main st., opposite the Farmers' Bank, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS JUST OPENED A HANDSOME stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, and a choice as is to be found in the New York market, which will make up in the most approved style. His stock has been purchased exclusively for cash, and he flatters himself that his prices will suit all those who may give him a call. He is located at N. HEFFNER, Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

## SENATE DIRECTORY.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1865.

Hon. R. T. Jacob, Sp'kr. No. 12, Capital Hotel.  
R. S. Allen.....J. M. Harlan's.  
R. T. Baker.....No. 82, Capital Hotel.  
M. M. Benton.....No. 58, Capital Hotel.  
N. R. Black.....J. C. Hendricks'.  
William S. Botts.....No. 84, Capital Hotel.  
John B. Bruner.....No. 74, Capital Hotel.  
P. P. Cardwell.....J. C. Hendricks'.  
Joseph H. Chandler.....Mrs. S. H. Speed's.  
W. T. Chiles.....J. C. Hendricks'.  
F. L. Cleveland.....Mrs. Harlan's.  
Thomas B. Cochran.....Dr. H. Rodman's.  
Ben. S. Coffey.....Mrs. S. H. Speed's.  
Milton J. Cook.....W. H. Gray's.  
A. D. Cosby.....Mr. Peter Dudley.  
Wm. A. Dancy.....Gen. Peter Dudley.  
W. W. Gardner.....No. 87, Capital Hotel.  
Evan McGarriott.....Mrs. Welch's.  
Lucien B. Goggin.....No. 66, Capital Hotel.  
Jas W. Gorin.....Mrs. Scott's.  
William H. Grainger.....No. 90, Capital Hotel.  
T. W. Hammond.....Mr. Harover's.  
James Harrison.....L. Crutcher's.  
John L. Helm.....J. C. Hendricks'.  
O. P. Johnson.....Mrs. Evans'.  
Wm. Johnson.....S. I. M. Major's.  
Henry C. Lilly.....W. H. Gray's.  
John J. Landrum.....No. 64, Capital Hotel.  
J. D. Landrum.....L. Crutcher's.  
W. W. McKenzie.....Jerome Weitzell's.  
Thomas S. Morrow.....W. H. Gray's.  
Elijah Patrick.....Mrs. Graham's.  
John A. Prall.....No. 15, Capital Hotel.  
George C. Riffe.....L. Crutcher's.  
B. W. Stone.....Mrs. Welch's.  
Philip Switzer.....At home.  
C. T. Worthington.....L. Crutcher's.  
Wm. J. Worthington.....Mrs. Graham's.  
Geo. Wright.....J. C. Hendricks'.  
Dr. J. R. Hawkins, Clerk of the Senate, J. Switzer's.  
D. P. Robb, Asst. Clerk.....J. Switzer's.  
J. W. Pruett, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, at home.  
Anthony Crockett, Door-keeper of the Senate, S. I. M. Major's.  
H. P. Hawkins, Page.....J. Switzer's.  
Clay H. Hatchitt, Page.....Mrs. Harlan's.

## HOUSE DIRECTORY.

H. Taylor, Speaker.....Mrs. Wingate's.  
Alfred Allen.....No. 29, Capital Hotel.  
Wm. B. Anderson.....W. H. Gray's.  
J. M. Armstrong.....No. 88, Capital Hotel.  
Geo. W. Baker.....J. C. Hendricks'.  
Elijah C. Baker.....Absent.  
Lander Barber.....L. Crutcher's.  
Joshua P. Bell.....No. 64, Capital Hotel.  
Martin Bijur.....Mrs. Scott's.  
Willis R. Bradley.....L. Crutcher's.  
James Brien.....Mr. Harover's.  
P. H. C. Bruce.....Mr. Reddick's.  
B. F. Buckner.....Mrs. Scott's.  
W. P. D. Bush.....Mrs. Major's.  
D. J. Bush.....Mrs. Graham's.  
Isaac Calhoun.....Mr. Harover's.  
Geo. W. Carlisle.....J. J. Quinn's.  
R. D. Carr.....Reddick's.  
Benj. F. Cockrill.....Mrs. Welch's.  
Wm. L. Conklin.....Jacob Switzer's.  
W. G. Connor.....Jas. Watson's.  
Thomas H. Corbett.....Dr. Vallandigham's.  
James M. Corbin.....L. Crutcher's.  
Wm. H. Covington.....Mr. Harover's.  
Chas. R. Craycroft.....M. B. Chinn's.  
Chas. W. Davis.....Mrs. Scott's.  
Robert T. Davis.....No. 62, Capital Hotel.  
U. P. Degman.....No. 80, Capital Hotel.  
John Draffin.....Mrs. Garrard's.  
Wm. P. Duval.....L. Crutcher's.  
Chas. F. Faris.....W. H. Gray's.  
Wm. W. Fisher.....No. 67, Capital Hotel.  
William Fisher.....Jas. Watson's.  
James P. Ford.....Meriwether's, No. 9.  
Francis Gardner.....Absent.  
W. H. Gardner.....Meriwether's Hotel.  
John J. Gatewood.....Mrs. Welch's.  
J. W. Gault.....No. 80, Capital Hotel.  
John M. Gray.....Reddick's.  
Richard Gregory.....Mrs. Cook's.  
James Harlan, Jr.....At home.  
H. G. Harris.....Mrs. Johnson's.  
Jacob Hawthorne.....No. 82, Capital Hotel.  
James R. Hindman.....No. 59, Capital Hotel.  
Wm. S. Hodge.....Mrs. Welch's.  
R. C. Hudson....." "  
Barton W. S. Huffaker.....W. H. Gray's.  
Urban E. Kennedy.....Jerome Weitzell's.  
Wm. B. Lacy.....Mrs. Graham's.  
J. Fry Lawrence.....No. 52, Capital Hotel.  
Geo. W. Lemon.....No. 72, Capital Hotel.  
J. D. Lillard.....Mrs. Major's.  
P. A. Lyon.....Jerome Weitzell's.  
Wm. McDaniel.....J. C. Hendricks'.  
John B. McDowell.....M. B. Chinn's.  
Milton McGrew.....Mrs. Hampton's.  
Henry D. McHenry.....Mrs. Vannoy's.  
John P. McMillan.....Jacob Switzer's.  
Wm. J. Moores.....J. C. Hendricks'.  
Daniel Murphy....." "  
Lewis Myers.....J. J. Quinn's.  
Hugh Newell.....Mrs. Garrard's.  
John W. Ogilvie.....L. Crutcher's.  
J. Q. Owsley.....Mrs. Evans'.  
D. E. Parrott.....Mrs. Speed's.  
Reuben Patrick.....Mrs. Graham's.  
J. C. Patten.....W. H. Gray's.  
Geo. Poindester.....Mrs. Welch's.  
Pleasant J. Potter....." "  
Geo. M. Priest.....No. 63, Capital Hotel.  
John H. Reynolds.....Reddick's.  
John B. Riggs.....J. C. Hendricks'.  
M. J. Roark....." "  
Jesse H. Rodman.....M. B. Chinn's.  
Wm. R. Russell.....Mrs. Graham's.  
B. F. Shephard.....J. C. Hendricks'.  
Fenton Sims.....Absent.  
A. M. Stout.....Mrs. Scott's.  
John Stroube.....Mrs. Cook's.  
John R. Thomas.....No. 4, Capital Hotel.  
Theodore Thompson.....L. Crutcher's.  
B. F. Trabue.....No. 55, Capital Hotel.  
Jas. W. Vanmeter.....Mrs. Welch's.  
Henry G. Van Seggern.....No. 86, Capital Hotel.  
Thomas V. Varnon.....No. 20, Capital Hotel.  
Jackson Veatch.....W. H. Gray's.  
Josiah Veech.....No. 70, Capital Hotel.  
Isaac N. Webb.....No. 54, Capital Hotel.  
J. M. Williams.....Mrs. Welch's.  
Jas. Wilson.....No. 57, Capital Hotel.  
Geo. H. Witten.....J. C. Hendricks'.  
Frank L. Wolford.....L. Crutcher's.  
James Wood.....M. B. Chinn's.  
Joseph B. Wolfolk.....Mrs. Scott's.  
Haydon S. Wright.....Harover's.  
John A. Yandell.....J. C. Hendricks'.  
Bryan R. Young.....M. B. Chinn's.  
Edwin Thomas, Clerk.....No. 81, Capital Hotel.  
Jas. W. T. Asst. Clerk.....Mrs. Welch's.  
H. A. Rapier, Sergeant-at-Arms, M. B. Chinn's.  
J. A. Crittenden, Doorkeeper, at home.  
L. W. McKee, Clerk of Committee on Enrollments, Mrs. Wingate's.  
B. T. Rapier, Page.....At home.  
Russell Speed, Page.....At home.  
Brook Moore, Page.....At home.

WM. H. GRAY.....JAS. M. TODD.

GRAY & TODD,

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

Dealers in

FINE GROCERIES.

PURE OLD WHISKY.

BRANDIES, WINE, GIN, VINEGAR, &c., &c.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PRESERVES.

FRUITS, PICKLES, TOYS.

CONFECTIONERIES.

deci dwtf

## OFFICIAL.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO

me that JESSE UNDERWOOD had DAVID

UNDERWOOD stand indicted in the Bath Circuit

Court for the murder of George A. Trumbo,

committed in the county of Bath on the 21st of September,

1865, and that said Jesse and David Underwood

have fled from justice and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor

of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby

offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty**

**Dollars** each for the apprehension of said

Jesse and David Underwood, and their delivery

to the jailer of Bath county within one year from the

date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto

set my hand and caused the seal of the

Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at

Frankfort this 28th day of December, 1865,

in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor, E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Jesse Underwood is about 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches

high, about 21 years old, dark complexion, black eyes,

between the eyes, heavy eyebrows; when the

murder was committed his hair was long, square

shoulders, sparse and hoary in appearance, has a

willow Indian appearance.

David Underwood had about the same appearance,

both having very dark skin. deci dwtf

Commonwealth copy. deci dwtf

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO

me that PINKNEY A. YANCEY, did, on

the 9th day of December, 1865, in the county

of Christian, shoot and mortally wound Robert

Colman, who has since died from the effects of said

wound, said Yancey is now a fugitive from justice

going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor

of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby

offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty**

**Dollars** for the apprehension of said

Yancey, and his delivery to the jailer of Christian

county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto

set my hand and caused the seal of the

Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at

Frankfort this 28th day of December, 1865,

in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor, E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Pinkney A. Yancey is about 28 years of age, about

5 feet 3 inches high, thick, heavy built, without

140 pounds, auburn hair, florid complexion, without

whiskers, prominent chest bones, and very small

hands, rather stoop shouldered and quick in step.

deci dwtf

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$750 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO

me that BEN. WOODS, did, in June, 1865, in the county

of Jefferson, murder one Joseph Norton, and that

said Squire Cable, Joseph and Ben. Woods have fled

from justice and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor

of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby

offer a reward of **Three Hundred and Fifty**

**Dollars** each for the apprehension of said

Squire Cable, Joseph and Ben. Woods, and their

delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one

year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto

set my hand and caused the seal of the

Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at

Frankfort this 28th day of December, 1865,

in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor, E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Ben. Woods is about 35 years of age, about 6 feet

high, with 60 pounds, light complexion, dark

hair, blue eyes, scar on one hand, and was a

saddler by trade. deci dwtf

Commonwealth copy. deci dwtf

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO

me that WM. J. GRAY, JR. did, on the

21st day of September, 1865, in the county of

Bond whilst in the discharge of his official duties in

the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive

from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor

of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby

offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars**

for the apprehension of said Gray, and his

delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one

year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto

set my hand and caused the seal of the

Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at

Frankfort, this 28th day of November, 1865,

in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor, E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

John Wiseman is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches

high, 135 lbs. dark complexion, black eyes, dark

hair, round shouldered, black legs, and scar on one

of his breasts, supposed to have been shot. He is

about 34 or 35 years old.

Robert Wiseman is about 33 years of age, about 6 feet

high, weight 165 or 170 pounds, bow-legged, rather

dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, scar on

as the palm of the hand on the right thigh, made by

a burn. deci dwtf

## OFFICIAL.

## Proclamation by the Governor.



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**S. I. M. MAJOR.**  
Office in the same building with the State Printer,  
opposite the Court-house, St. Clair Street, Frank-  
fort, Ky.

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**SATURDAY..... DECEMBER 30, 1865.**

**HIGH TARIFF.**  
We see that Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is in favor of a higher tariff than the one we now have, which is one of the most oppressive and unequal ever borne by any nation. Mr. Sprague, it is said, has made millions upon millions by his manufactures during the war, but he is still crying for more protection and higher duties. Immense and over grown fortunes have been made, and are now being made, by Eastern capitalists out of the South and Northwest, and we think it high time that we should look to our own interests. The tariff is already so enormous upon all cotton fabrics, that foreign goods are shut out of our markets, and the result is that we are forced to pay double price to New England for every article of clothing. Merchants of experience tell us that cotton goods are twice as high as they ought to be, when we consider the price of the raw material, but as New England has the monopoly of the manufacturing business she charges what she pleases, and we are forced to submit to her exorbitant demands. Kentucky has nothing that is protected by import duties, and it is her interest to buy from those who sell to her the cheapest. She neither asks nor receives protection for her corn, her wheat, her pork, or horses or mules, or any thing else, and she is unwilling to be further taxed to swell the already over-grown fortunes of Eastern millionaires.

Taxation should be just and equal, and our tariff should be adjusted with an eye to revenue and not to foster merely the interests of a section. Under the present system the tariff is on many things prohibitory; millions of revenue are thus lost, and we in the South and West not only have to make up this deficiency, but have to pay Massachusetts double prices for every thing we purchase from her. They are making us their hewers of wood and drawers of water. The true interest of Kentucky is to have free trade as far as she can with all the world. Not a single product of hers needs protection, not a single product of hers receives protection, and common sense proclaims that she should sell to those who will pay her most, and buy from those who will sell to her on most reasonable terms. But see how the present system works. A Kentucky farmer sends five hogheads of tobacco or a hundred barrels of pork to Liverpool, and sells them at fair prices; he gets his money, and is ready to purchase what he wants, and come home. He finds that he can buy at half the cost he can in Boston. Calicoes which cost ten cents a yard there, sell for twenty in Boston, but yet when our Kentucky farmer looks at our custom-house charges, he finds that he cannot bring these cheap English goods home with him, for he must pay a duty at the New York or Boston custom-house which is greater than the difference between the price in Liverpool and this country, and so at last he is forced to return home, and give New England twice the amount the goods and merchandise would have cost him in Europe.

These are the workings of our tariff, and we do not wonder that Wilson and Sumner and all Massachusetts and Rhode Island are endeavoring to keep out the Representatives from the Southern States. They know that the great Northwest is already groaning under the burdens of this enormous tariff; the nutters of its people are heard afar off, and the South and West, identified by one common bond of interest, will, when their voices can be fairly heard in the councils of the nation, repeat these unjust sectional and iniquitous laws. These measures were foisted upon us in the midst of revolution, when the public voice was stifled, when it was considered almost treason even to doubt the wisdom of the sages of Congress, but now since peace has unfurled her snowy wings, and reason is once more regaining her wonted sway, let us banish prejudice and no longer be made the dupes and tools of those who tax us out of our hard earnings and then laugh at our simplicity, we might almost add stupidity.

Let Kentuckians look to the interest and welfare of Kentucky; let her prosperity be our hope and pride, and let us raise our voices sternly and forever against those unjust measures and that selfish policy which in time will impoverish our homes, and which, while they bolster up and support and maintain the autocrats and millionaires among Northern manufacturers, will make us poor indeed.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the proof volumes, just from the Government press giving full statistical information regarding the manufactures in this country, asserts that the present value of the manufactured cotton is equal to \$3 68 per capita of the whole population of the United States, and the amount of woven fabric is equal to thirty-six yards per head—more than double the estimated average consumption of Great Britain.

If the above statement is correct, the amount of cotton goods in this country is much greater than was believed, and there is no reason why cotton fabrics should bear the high prices they do at present. We have for some time believed that there was more cotton in the United States than speculators would have us think, and we see no reason why cotton should be worth more than thirty cents per pound. Before the war ten cents per pound was con-

sidered a living price for this article, and we think that three times the old price would pay well now.

We must recollect that the cultivation of cotton has greatly increased in South America, the East Indies, and some parts of Europe owing to the high prices during our late troubles, and we confidently expect to see a considerable decline in this great staple. Cotton, perhaps, will never again be as low as it has been, but its price should bear some proportion to other products. Neither corn, or flour, or pork, or beef, or mutton, is worth more than double the old price, and we can not see why the price of cotton should be quadrupled. Speculators will doubtless try to keep it up, but the laws of trade are irresistible, and at last the cost of production must regulate the price of this staple.

## HEALTH-SUGGESTIONS FOR THE TRUSTEES.

As an election for Trustees is to occur on the first Saturday in January, it may not be amiss to call the attention of the new Board to a matter that materially concerns the health of a large portion of the town—certainly of all that part lying north of the depot and including the Governor's house and the Penitentiary. The lowland, beginning at the outer wall of the prison and ending at the turnpike bridge at Judge Hord's on the Owenton road, is now under water. This is occasioned first, by the insufficient vent for the discharge of the water at the bridge, where several small culverts were made instead of one large one. As a consequence of this, when the back-water gets over the flat, as it often does and will probably do this season, the reflux, as the river falls, is retarded and a considerable part of the lower end of the main drain is thereby filled up with sediment and obstructed by drift. And, secondly, by the limbs of trees that have fallen in and accumulated in the deepest portion of the ditch.

The surface of country drained by this ditch is much greater than the citizens are generally aware of. The water that falls on the slopes of the hills facing the flat from both sides, passes under the bridge at Judge Hord's. This includes the surface water from near the blacksmith shop at the corner of Main and High streets, and following up the Lexington pike extends to and beyond the old Turnpike Gate, including part of the land on which the Feeble-Minded Institute is located, part of the land of General A. Dudley, the lands owned by the Callerys, and the extensive tract of Silas Noel—many hundred acres in all; and the water, in the rainy season, rushes down the precipitous declivities with great velocity.

It may be interesting to the present population to know that at the first settlement of the country, the flat land, known as "Brown's bottom," was covered by an immense *leaver pond*—the dam being located with a skill that would do no discredit to a West Point civil engineer. The *buffaloes* also had a trace leading to the summit of the hills, which is in pretty fair and passable condition even to this day. In the last few years, the *musk rats*, the premonitions of the beaver, have reappeared and exist there in large numbers, seemingly determined to remain permanently.

This much by way of introduction to a more important matter—the effect upon the health of the people. And here we will observe that, up to, and as late as 1837, the health of the inhabitants from the Governor's residence, from Cox's corner, the Sneed property, the Penitentiary, and all up the bottom and on both slopes of the hills, was most materially affected by the miasma that appeared every summer, occasioned by stagnant water partially covering a great extent of decaying herbage. In old times, chills and fevers of a more aggravated type came with summer, and it was no unusual occurrence for thirty or forty rope-walk hands to be down at once, and the prisoners in the Penitentiary suffered largely. About the year 1838, Judge Brown and his brother Colonel Orlando Brown, finding the natural drain totally inadequate, cut, at their own expense, a large ditch through their land, draining completely the old Beaver Pond. The immediate result was seen in rendering the part of the town, just alluded to, as healthy as any other part. This new drain cost the Messrs. Browns over twelve hundred dollars, which, while it benefited them to some extent, conferred a still greater benefit to the town, as a great sanitary improvement. In making so large an outlay they certainly contributed their share for the public good.

Now, since this artificial channel has become obstructed, is it not, in view of the bad results that will follow from neglecting to clear it out, the duty of the town and State authorities to take the subject in hand at once and have the work done effectually? The whole cost would be covered by an expenditure of a few hundred dollars. The town should bear a part as well laid out for the health of the citizens, and the State ought to make an appropriation for the benefit of the occupants of the State Prison, and also to protect the Governor's mansion from influences that may be serious—inducing diseases when it might be so cheaply obviated?

The *CHOLERA*, suspending its march during the cold weather, may visit us again in the spring or early summer, and if this great source of disease, here pointed out, is permitted to come in aid of, or to invite, the cholera to return, all other measures of purification and cleanliness will be of little avail. These suggestions seem to me to deserve the serious consideration of the City Council and the committees of the Legislature on the Penitentiary and the public buildings.

## A VERY OLD CITIZEN.

Dr. Traub, our Representative in the Legislature, arrived at his home in this place a few days since. He has been pretty busy mixing with his sovereign constituents since, acquainting himself with their views upon various questions that are to come up, and rendering an account of his stewardship in what has already transpired. He desires to express to the people in the strictest faith—*Glasgow Times*.

## SPEECH OF HON. FRANK L. WOLFE, OF KENTUCKY.

In the House of Representatives of Kentucky, on the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Hon. George W. Ballew, a majority having reported that Mr. Ballew was not legally elected.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The committee having unanimously relieved my friend from Madison [Mr. Ballew] of any participation in the wrongs and outrages proven to have been committed upon that people by the military on the occasion of his election, as he himself remarks, "I was stricken with horror on the morning of the election when he found the polls in the possession of armed men," it occurs to me that if the men who had been sent to act in his interest produced this effect upon his mind, what must have been the effect produced upon the minds of others against whom they were acting. But, sir, the gentleman who has made the minority report in this case, in all due deference to him, has misapprehended the point upon which this question is to turn. The proof is not clear; it is not clear at all that the gentleman has received a majority of all the legal votes in that county. We don't know what would have been the vote if a full, free, and fair election had been permitted. No man can tell what it would have been. The proof that would have been in this case, sir, shows that upon one of the days held by the judges of election, and by armed men standing around the polls, there was a number as high as sixty-five; upon another seventy, and upon another a whole sheet of paper, written full of names, and all of whom were excluded from voting—not by the legally constituted tribunals of the land, but by an armed force, stationed around the polls.

Mr. Burren, who has testified in the case, "knew that there were armed men around the polls, headed by an officer with his sash on." These soldiers formed a line upon either side of the approach to this house, between which voters had to pass. He tells us that legal voters were refused the right to vote upon that occasion. Now, sir, it matters not whether the sitting member has received a majority of the votes of the qualified electors in that county. The question that we are to determine is whether that election was "free and equal" and held in conformity to law. To my mind it is as clear as noonday that it was not. When a voter is denied the privilege of coming to the polls, to have his qualifications there judged of according to law, it is not a free election. The proof in this case abundantly shows that hundreds of voters were excluded from the polls that day. I am not a lawyer, but I am an old friend from the county of Madison who was put to the trouble of making this race over again, but, with his sense of honor and propriety, and knowing as he does that wrongs and outrages were committed upon the elective franchise, it does seem to me that it is but justice to himself and justice to the people he represents that he should be willing to have a fair expression of the will of the people. If he should be willing to return to this House endorsed by the people, I shall welcome him as heartily as any man upon this floor, but I solemnly protest against his holding his seat here while a suspicion that the election was not fair is abroad.

I agree that we all have cause to rejoice that our Government has sustained itself. The great rebellion is put down. I agree with the gentleman that the proper and proper remedy for the means should be used in order that the Government should sustain itself, but I disagree in the conclusion that he has come to that all the means it has used are right and proper. I think it the duty of the citizens of this Government to sustain the Government in this great struggle, a struggle grander in its proportions than any known in modern times. While I say this, the duty of every good citizen to sustain to the Government, I think it is proper that every thing that belongs to the citizens, should be awarded to him, and not things that break down these rights and deprive him of the great privileges and natural rights that belong to them. While I think the highest object a man can have politically is to maintain these privileges as an individual, I agree that there is a great necessity for money and union while engaged in crushing the rebellion. The right of those entitled to vote under the laws of the State of Kentucky is a great right, a right without which this Government cannot exist. Crush it out, debar the free men of the Commonwealth of Kentucky from speaking their sentiments at the polls and voting, and our Government cannot stand. The State of Kentucky, in her wisdom, passed laws to debar those that she considered had expatriated themselves from the right of suffrage. I am not going now to say anything of the policy of that law. It was the law.

I apprehend that the gentleman from Louisville who advocated the right of the gentleman to his seat does not think that there was any necessity of going beyond the law, by armed power raising up to see that the legislation upon the question should not suffer. There was no necessity for Gen. Palmer's order. There was a reason why one of the judges of election did decide that it was not an election by the people, but an election by the military. There was no necessity for a military force to be stationed at the polls, and for a list to be made out saying who should vote. There was no necessity for it. It does not exist. Every man in the Commonwealth holds these rights sacred—the rights for which their fathers fought. They had become dear and sacred to them, and they were not willing to be marched to the polls as slaves, or for others to say how they should vote. They thought they had a right to express their sentiments there. It is in proof that one man, who was not known to be disloyal, was taken out back of the house, and told that he could not vote there—and, more than that, he could not remain on the grounds—"he must leave"—you shall not only be refused to vote, but you shall not stay upon the election ground. The gentleman was a little mistaken in stating that a majority of all the votes in the county were cast for the sitting member. There was not enough cast to elect the sitting man. A great deal, and from the best of the house, and before the war there were usually cast two thousand two hundred and fifty votes. The member has not a majority of this number of votes.

Mr. Burren states that many Union men were driven from the adjacent counties and came into Madison county, which was quite equal to those who had been in the rebel army. Again, it is in proof that those persons were sent to every poll in the county with lists, and that some of those lists were entitled to vote under the expatriation law and some were not. I think there are some eight precincts in the county of Madison. No man can calculate that there were not more than four hundred and seventy names upon those lists. It is in proof that many men were deterred from coming to the polls because they feared the military, and it is in proof also that it had become so common to arrest men that they were intimidated. I wish to be perfectly correct, and to say that these lists were allowed to avail themselves of the laws. It was simply sufficient if his name was there. There was another consideration. There was a test of loyalty unknown to any man on the floor. The test was, if you go with the Government you can vote. A judge stated immediately after election: "We put them through fire; we allowed no man to vote that was not in favor of the Government." The test was allowed to vote unless he believed in the Constitutional Amendment; that was the true state of the case. Now such facts as these are startling. Can any man say that this was a fair and constitutional election, such an election as contemplated by the laws of the State. It is not fair to say that every man that voted at that election voted from choice. Such does not seem to be the fact at least, because there were some on the lists who were driven away from the polls, and some who were on the way to the polls, hearing that soldiers were there, turned back and did not go to the polls at all. Let us rise above all sectional feeling in this matter, and weigh the question whether this was such an election as could be recognized by the Constitution and laws of this country. It is in regard to the sitting member that no one charges him with being in the slightest degree implicated in these efforts of the military. It had been known in Madison county that men had been carried from their homes and put in dungeons and kept there without charges and with out ever having a trial. What is the order of Gen. Palmer? It is in proof that the man that can read and say it is not disgraceful has a queer opinion of

what disgrace is. The order is that if anybody voted contrary to the order he would be tried by a military commission. We have a law sufficient to cover every case that could be imagined, and there was no reason for military interference. The idea of lingering in a dungeon, when no charges had been made, and where no trial could be had, was calculated to intimidate any man; and that is the history of these cases.

But, sir, Kentucky has been insulted. She has been overriden by this action—by this dictation. Now that the rebellion is over, while we unite in regret and lament that this great rebellion is crushed, let us unite in saying to down trodden freemen, let us say in a voice that will be heard all over the State, let us arise and exercise our rights as freemen. The rebellion is over, and with it comes the glad tidings that civil rights are revived. The gentlemen tell us that we are bound to military dictation, and that the orders of General Burbridge and of General Palmer will be received and held you down and crush you out unless you vote for what they dictate. If that is so, freedom is but a name, and you are no longer a great and free people; you are no longer a State able to bid defiance to calumny and slander, while you are proud of her history, and proud of your State, as one that in our hour of trouble and trial was every ready to do her duty, when all the great rights of freemen were to be maintained, maintained her dignity and honor.

There was no field in which Kentucky chivalry was not foremost and fearless, true to every call and in every emergency. And the laws were fearlessly executed by those in power, and, if there was dissatisfaction in some quarters, they too showed their wisdom in maintaining the power at Washington and a power in your own State until the time came when it would be safe to express dissatisfaction without harm to the authority. But when every portion of the land was denied its rights, and freemen in every position of the State crushed under the foot of those who are in favor of that order of things, it is time for Kentucky to vindicate herself and return to the old order of things. There is no further excuse for military interference now. It is time for Kentucky to speak out. Are you yet afraid? You stand trembling on the verge of your duty. Do you doubt as to your duty upon this important action? We stand pledged to the institutions of the Government. Loving his native land, every freeman stands pledged for its maintenance. Here are our honors all covered over with shame by military dictation. I scorn that dictation. I hurl back defiance, and shall tell you when Kentucky shall arise and roll back the tide and maintain her dignity.

Now the question comes up, Can you vote that these things are right? If you vote for this military election you vote that it is right. I say that when that vote is taken, and the voice of Kentucky wipes from her escutcheon that stain, she shall stand forth as she may lawfully stand, and that she has never swerved to the right nor left when surrounded by two great factions—the great faction rising at the South attempting to overthrow the Government, and the other faction at the North banded together for unworthy purposes. She has still stood up for freedom of speech and freedom of the press and freedom of the elective franchise. Shall we not say, in a voice for all time, for history, that we scorn this attempt to trample down the freedom of the ballot box. Are you willing to say by your vote that you are not for a free election. It is not a little matter. I disagree with the gentleman; it is not a little thing. It is a mighty and powerful combination that is trying to overthrow the Government of my fathers, and subvert the laws and institutions of that civil liberty which they fought to establish and maintain.

It is not a little matter, not a trivial thing. I would be the last man that would attempt for trivial matters to cast an imputation over any officer or soldier. I would throw the mantle of charity over every wrong committed by the soldier. It is impossible that wrongs should not be committed, but they should only be remembered for noble deeds and brave hearts. But when an officer, in violation of the laws of the Government, which he has sworn to support, in violation of the great principles of our Government, chooses to defy them all and trample upon every right of freemen, then I say he is not entitled to my respect. I have no apology to make for Gen. Burbridge or Gen. Palmer in his order trampling upon the rights of freemen. I have apologies for the test oaths and franchises of human make, but not for deliberate wrongs, such as these, Gentlemen. This case is clear. It is proven by the officers of the election that it was not a free election, who swore that it was not an election under the laws of the State of Kentucky. Will you say that this testimony of a radical witness was not true? The question to be decided is this: Shall the laws of the State of Kentucky prevail in the election of men to office in the Commonwealth, or shall political faction combine to crush out the rights of freemen? In voting for the minority report, you vote, or that power which has crushed out the rights and liberties of the people. If it is true that an unbiased election will return our friend to his seat, an election free from General Palmer's order and with no remnant of Burbridge's terror there—if the freemen of Madison county return the gentleman, he will come back here with double honor. You, then, who advocate the freedom of elections, let it go to the people. We have arrived at the turning point; will you vindicate yourselves by maintaining the majesty of the law? I shall not attempt to discuss this question further. I have endeavored to present my honest convictions upon the subject.

I will only allude to a small portion of the testimony, and call your attention to some of the outrages that were perpetrated. I ask the advocates of the claims of the sitting member to his seat, where on earth, in Kentucky, or out of it, have a free people had any such outrages perpetrated on its elective franchise? Was there a single element of a free election there? Every man that voted for McClellan was charged with disloyalty. I ask the question, Is it to be a test of loyalty in this Commonwealth. It is one of the most outrageous and flagrant wrongs that was ever perpetrated upon a free people. And they ask you to vote to sustain that wrong? Sir, I want it to go upon the record. I believe that no man can say, "I am for a free government, for the individual rights of the citizens in that government," and vote for the minority report.

**A PITIFUL AFFAIR.**—We publish below a small order from a high source, which has just appeared in the *Petersburg* (Va.) papers. It is the first in stance, we believe, in which the compulsion of social and festive gatherings has been the subject of military orders:

**HOURS. DISTRICT OF THE NOTTOWAY.**  
Petersburg, Va., Dec. 19, 1865.  
General Orders No. 41.

It having been reported to these headquarters that a certain social gathering is to be held in this city, only with the understanding that no "Yankees" are to be invited thereto, and the Major General commanding being satisfied that only from the intellect of those two classes to fight in defense of their opinions, or too degraded to appreciate the liberal spirit in which they have been treated, it is hereby ordered that at the tournament to be held on Wednesday, the 20th instant, no officer or soldier shall lend any party in said tournament any horse, saddle, bridle, or equipment of any kind; and all persons loyal to the Government of the United States are warned against attending such disgraceful and disloyal meeting; that those who do attend may be marked as unworthy to associate with those who have honor and honesty enough to regard their oath of allegiance as something more than lip-service, and too much principle to be blindly led by a foolish woman.

It is further ordered that no officer having Government property in his charge will, until further orders, use such property in any way for the benefit of any citizen of Petersburg.  
By command of Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.  
W. H. MALE,  
Brevet Major and A. D. C., A. A. G.

The true voting population of Baltimore is 35,000—but the total vote cast at the last election was a little over 5,000—the action of their last Legislature having disfranchised the bulk of voters.—*Henderson News*.

We regret to learn that the small pox is prevailing with great violence in Elizabethtown.—*Henderson News*.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD R. BOLLING as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky at the next August election. dec28 to

We are authorized to announce D. HOWARD SMITH, Esq. of Scott, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the next August election. dec30 to

We are authorized to announce W. P. D. BUSH, of Hancock county, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the ensuing August election. dec19 to

We are authorized to announce J. P. BARBOUR, Esq. Clerk of the Washington Circuit Court, a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the ensuing August election. dec13 to

**HIRAM LODGE NO. 4, OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.**  
Have moved their place of meeting from Main street to Brown's Building, on St. Clair street. The Lodge meets every second and fourth Tuesday in each month at 7 o'clock P. M. dec11 to

W. FRANKLIN, W. M.

**LEAVITT & BEVIS,**  
**IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS**

OF  
Hosiery, Gloves, Underclothing.

AND  
Fancy Worsteds Goods of Every Description.

Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.  
BUYERS WILL FIND IN OUR STOCK MANY choice makes of the above goods, not to be found elsewhere.

**LEAVITT & BEVIS,**  
Northwest Cor., 5th and Vine Sts.,  
**CINCINNATI, O.**

dec13 to

**PIANO.**  
(Soft and Loud.)

Never was this beautiful expression more properly applied to an instrument than to Kraushaar & Co's Piano.

The attributes, piano and forte, most beautifully harmonize with their nature, for they are both soft and loud.

This instrument possesses the sweetest and mellowest, and yet the most voluminous, most powerful, and richest tone of any piano that has yet been made, and so excels all, yes, all, in the following essentials of a perfect piano-forte, viz.: Elasticity and delicacy of touch, sweetness and evenness of tone, richness of power, and thorough and elegant workmanship.

The listener, regardless of his capacity for judging, stands rapt in rapture and astonishment as his *Aolian* sweetness bathes his soul.

The pathos of him who sang  
How sweetly sounds each mellow note  
Beneath the moon's pale ray  
When his zephyrs rise and float,  
Like lovers' sighs away.

must certainly have been inspired by a dream of the mellifluous tone of this unsurpassed instrument. We wonder not that this new manufacturer should excel the old celebrated firms, since this is an epoch of rapid progress, and one in which "stagnation is death."

The now celebrated firms had the advantage of the experience and knowledge of their predecessors; but Kraushaar possesses the additional advantage of profiting by their experience.

Their genius and skill elevated them to fame and prosperity. Now, as Kraushaar stands unrivaled, let him also enjoy the fruits of his genius and skill, and let the heart delight to imbibe the enchanting tones of his unrivaled Piano.

We commend it to all, and leave it to the instrument to sing its own eulogy.

**Prof. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, Versailles, Ky.**  
"C. KISSEL, Shelbyville, Ky."  
"AUG. SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky."  
"WILLIAM MAGNUS, Lexington, Ky."  
"C. F. MEYER, Lexington, Ky."  
"HENRY SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky."  
dec1 dtt

**DR. PRESTON B. SCOTT,**  
**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

**OFFICE—FIFTH STREET, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN GREEN AND WALNUT—NEAR THE CATHEDRAL.**  
dec30 to

**L. T. MURPHY.....F. VAN SEGEREN,**  
**MURPHY & VAN SEGEREN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in west

**PITTSBURG AND YOUGHIOCHEY**  
**COAL,**

Office, No. 39 East side of Third St., bet. Market and Jefferson.

And No. 218, S. S. Market St., bet. Jackson and Hancock.

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**  
1700 orders by Railroad, Wagon, or otherwise promptly attended to. dec30 to

**FOR RENT.**  
THE FIRST AND SECOND STORIES OF THE house lately occupied by W. A. Gains and adjoining the Post Office. This house was built expressly for a coal-station, and has all necessary fixtures for that or any other mercantile business. It is well adapted for a Provision and Feed Store. Possession given on the 1st of January if desired. Price of rent, \$150 per annum.

**ORLANDO BROWN, Sr.**  
Commonwealth copy. dec28 to

**NOTICE.**  
THE FARMERS OF THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN are requested to meet in convention at the Court-house in the city of Frankfort, on Saturday the 20th day of December, 1865, to take into consideration matters involving the agricultural and labor interests of the county. The hour of meeting is 11 o'clock, A. M.

**R. W. SCOTT,**  
**A. W. D. HAY,**  
**P. SWIGERT,**  
**A. C. KENON,**  
**TOM FAIRER,**  
**EDMUND BUTTS,**  
And others.

**KENTUCKY FEMALE COLLEGE,**  
Shelbyville, Ky.

THE 16TH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS institution will commence the 1st Monday in January, 1866. Pupils received at any time and charged only from time of entrance. For further particulars or circular address either of the Principals, Shelbyville, Ky.  
J. W. GOODMAN,  
J. B. THOMP. Principals.

**PAT. JOYCE,**  
DEALER IN  
**GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.,**  
Market St., Frankfort, Ky.

**PAT. ANNOUNCES THAT HE YET KEEPS A**  
full supply of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.**

He desires particularly to call attention to his stock, at which you can get the best drink of whiskey in the country. He does not wish the public to take his word for it, but try the liquor. dec16 to

**VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.**  
SITUATED 5 MILE BELOW FRANKFORT, ON the Kentucky river, with ground attached, containing about eight acres. For particulars inquire of dec1 dtt

**B. H. PLANTON.**

## J. C. TOWER & CO.,

94 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.,  
(OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.)

**Dealers in**  
**HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,**

Great Varieties of Style Always on Hand

AT THE  
**LOWEST MARKET PRICE.**

**J. C. TOWER & CO.,**  
94 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio, (opposite Post-Office.) dec1 to

**SWIFT & GRAHAM,**  
**Green Grocers,**  
St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., Pierce's old stand.

**WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY A SUPPLY OF**  
Fresh Meat, Game, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Vegetables, and Fruit, fresh, dried, and canned. Also, Pickles, in any quantity. Vine Meats, Cat-sauces, and all the delicacies of all kinds. They call special attention to their present supply of Kroat, which is very fine. Also their Buckwheat Flour, which is cheaper and better than any to be had in the market. dec16 to

**JAS. W. TATE.....JOHN E. HAWKINS**

**TATE & HAWKINS,**  
DEALERS IN  
**GROCERIES, LIQUORS**

Produce and Family Supplies Generally,  
Cor. Main and Ann Sts., opposite Capital Hotel.

**Frankfort Kentucky.**  
REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD WE will at all times be prepared to exhibit, to our friends and patrons, a well selected and assorted stock. It will be our constant effort to satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage.

Terms—CASH.  
**TATE & HAWKINS.**  
dec1 dtt

**W. H. AVERILL,**  
**DRUGGIST,**  
Main Street.

**Frankfort, Kentucky.**  
**OFFERS, ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS**

**Drugs & Medicines, Fresh and Pure;**  
Fancy & Toilet Articles, Rich and Rare;  
Foreign and Domestic Cigars;  
Virginia, Kentucky, & Missouri Tobacco;  
Musical Instruments  
And Musical Merchandise;  
Coal Oil, Lamps and Fixtures.  
Orders for Sheet Music promptly attended to. dec1 dtt

**GREENUP & ALLEY,**  
Market St., Frankfort, Ky.

**THIS OLD FIRM DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE**  
that they still keep their accustomed supply of

**Family Groceries, Liquors, &c.**  
They have had the reputation of keeping the

**Best Liquor**  
In the place, and they think they keep it yet. Try it!



## Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.		
LEAVES.	ARRIVES.	
Morning Express.....7:45 A. M.	9:30 P. M.	
Evening Express.....7:30 P. M.	5:45 A. M.	
FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON.		
LEAVES.	ARRIVES.	
Morning Express.....9:30 A. M.	7:45 P. M.	
Evening Express.....5:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	

## Stage Departures.

LEAVES	
Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily).....	9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily).....	8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (City-Wagon).....	10:15 A. M.

Office at Capital Hotel.

**CARRIER'S ADDRESS.**—The carrier of the Yeoman will call upon our subscribers on Monday next, with his NEW YEAR'S address.

## To the People of Kentucky.

I was elected some five years and a half since to the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals, for the term of the term vacated by the death of Mr. Revell. It was the first time I had ever asked the people of Kentucky for an office, and my major vote of both my opponents was very large and highly gratifying. I have endeavored to prove myself worthy of the trust confided to me, by constant attention to the duties of the office, and discharging them honestly and promptly, to all parties, lawyers and litigants.

I am a candidate for re-election next August for a full term, and hope I need not assure you that I shall pursue the same course, if elected, which has marked the past.

The terrible civil war which desolated our State from end to end, and filled it with mourning, also closed a large number of our Circuit Courts, and reduced the business of my court far below its ordinary amount. Thank God! the war is ended, and the old Union is about to be restored, giving us the right to hope that the laws of the land will supersede the anarchy and confusion which have weighed so heavily upon us, and that no more blood will be shed, or property confiscated.

I have endeavored to prove myself worthy of the trust confided to me, by constant attention to the duties of the office, and discharging them honestly and promptly, to all parties, lawyers and litigants.

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**INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.**—A firm in New York was recently called on to pay a license as wholesale dealers, from May 1st, 1865, to May 1st, 1866. The amount was \$4,016.20, based on the amount of sales in the previous year. The firm, however, went out of existence on the 1st of October last, and the members of it made claim that they should only be called on to pay the proportion due for the five months they remained in business. To this the Commissioner of Internal Revenue made answer a few days ago, deciding that "the act of March 9, 1863, requires that 'the license for a wholesale dealer shall not be for a less amount than his sales of the previous year,' and that the bureau has no authority to grant a release of any portion of the license charged. The money has, therefore, to be paid, the same as if the firm had continued to do business through the whole year. The individual members of the firm are now in business separately and paying licenses.

**LADIES PROHIBITED FROM HOLDING A FAIR.**—**NEGRO SOLDIERS OUST THEM.**—The ladies of the First Methodist Episcopal Church (South) of Lexington, says the Observer and Reporter, having determined to hold a fair for the benefit of their church, applied for and obtained from the owners the use of the building on the corner of Short and Market streets, formerly occupied by the Government for military purposes. For two or three days they occupied the second story in making preparations for their fair, when a guard of negro soldiers was placed over the premises, and they were no longer permitted to enter there. No explanation of the proceeding has been vouchsafed to them, and we are left to conjecture its cause. The one generally assigned is the removal, by the congregation a few days since, of certain Radical officials of the church. However this may be, we have seldom heard of a pettier or more contemptible use to which the United States army could be put, than this indirect prohibition of the holding of a ladies' fair for the benefit of a church.

**IMPORTANT RESOLUTION IN REFERENCE TO RAILROADS.**—The following is the full text of Mr. Washburne's resolution, introduced in the House of Representatives, with regard to the rights of railroad companies:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That every railroad company in the United States, whose roads are operated by steam, their successors and assigns, be and they are hereby authorized to carry upon and over their connections, boats, bridges, and ferries, all passengers, troops, Government supplies, mails, freights and property, on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor.

Messrs. J. L. Thomas, of Maryland, and Rogers, of New Jersey, opposed it on constitutional grounds, but it nevertheless passed by yeas 92, nays 52.

We are authorized to state that Harrison Thomson, Esq., who was defeated by the use of bayonets last August, has had the seat of Dr. A. S. Allen declared vacant, and announces himself a candidate for the State Senate from the counties of Clark and Madison, at the special election to be held on the 13th of January, 1866.

A terrible riot between negroes and whites occurred in Alexandria, Virginia, on Christmas. The negroes commenced the disturbance, and were slaughtering the whites at a fearful rate. Six of the negroes had been killed up to a late hour of the night.

A young lady in Westboro was married on Thanksgiving Day to a returned soldier whom she had never seen before, the courtship having been conducted by letter. On the following morning she put on her cloak and bonnet and ran away, and has not since returned.

A strenuous effort is being made to bring about a compromise of the Fenian quarrel. The terms proposed are:

1. An immediate movement for the independence of Ireland.
2. The delivery of the funds of the Brotherhood to a committee of prominent and solvent friends of the cause, to be mutually agreed upon, and who shall at once use the money in their hands as sinews of war, to effect the redemption of Ireland.

**NEGRO RIOT IN CLARKSVILLE.**—Early on Christmas day the regular police of Clarksville arrested a negro for some disorder. As they conducted him along the street, a crowd of "citizens" negroes surrounded them, and forced his release, declaring "no d—d white man should arrest colored people any more." Late in the evening another riot was attempted, when the citizens negroes again began to rally in force, and the police thought it prudent to succumb; but as they were doing so with as much grace as possible, a posse of negro soldiers came up and began to load their guns. One of the police, who had knocked a negro down in attempting the last mentioned arrest, ran into a store when the negro soldiers were seen approaching, and the door was locked against him. But when the party without had loaded their guns, they burst into the door, and as the policeman (whose name is given as O'Donel) attempted to go out of a back door, he was shot and fell, though perhaps not mortally wounded. He drew his pistol and returned the fire, hitting one of his assailants; then firing again, he had the misfortune to fall of his aim, and hit a small boy on the breast. At this juncture, Mr. Don, Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, rode up, and ordered the negroes to march to their quarters over the river. At a still later hour, however, the negro soldiers returned in force, from their encampment, and paraded the streets in a defiant and threatening manner, causing white people to keep in doors, and proclaiming that the day of white dominion had passed.—*Low Courier.*

**THE RECENT ELECTION.**—The official returns of the election for a member of the Legislature, held in Kenton County on Saturday last, are in the vote stands as follows: Shift, (Radical), 816; Wilson, (Conservative), 801. In West Covington and two other precincts the polls were not opened. Wilson would have received an aggregate majority in the three at least 150. Why they were not opened, we have not learned. It is reported that a man named Rust had destroyed the poll-book at one of the precincts on the Lexington Turnpike. We can not vouch for the truth of this, however. The Grand Jury, now in session here, will probably investigate this, as well as other matters connected with elections in Kenton County during the past year. We learn that Mr. Wilson intends to contest the election. *Cincinnati Enquirer, 26th.*

**THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.**—We welcome this paper to our exchange table. It is an exceedingly neat and well printed paper, published at Frankfort, and ably edited by S. I. M. Major, Esq. Long may it represent and be supported by the yeomanry of Kentucky.—*Canton (Miss.) Freeman.*

## FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN KENTUCKY.

Address of General Fisk to the Freedmen—Circular.

DEAR REFUGES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LIVES, STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENN., ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 26, 1865.

Freedmen of Kentucky: The Constitution of the United States has been so amended that hereafter no one can be held as a slave anywhere in this country except as a punishment for crime. All the colored people, therefore, in the State of Kentucky are free; and your friend, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, desires to address you a few plain words.

I. First of all, you should be grateful to your Heavenly Father, who has broken your bonds and conferred upon you the inestimable boon of freedom.

II. You should recognize your high obligations to the Federal Government, which, in its mighty struggle with the great rebellion and in its triumph, has been true to the cause of the oppressed, and has fulfilled its pledge to the oppressed.

III. You should love Kentucky, for it is a noble old State—your native State—your home and the home of your children, and now a FREE STATE!

IV. I advise you to remain in your old homes and to enter into good contracts with your former owners and masters. You have been associated with them for many years. You are bound to the old home by many ties; and most of you, I trust, will be able to get on as well with your former masters as with any one else. But if your former owners will not make fair contracts with you, giving you good wages or a share of crop, you will have a perfect right to go where you can do better.

V. Let me warn you specially against flocking into the towns and cities. There are too many people in towns and cities already. Hundreds, unless they speedily remove to the country, will, I fear, fall victims to pestilence. The small pox is now prevalent, and in a few weeks the cholera may be among us. In the crowded cities you will wear your lives away in a constant struggle to pay rent for miserable dwellings and scanty allowances of food. Many of your children, I greatly fear, will be found wandering through the streets as vagabonds, plunging into the worst vices, and filling the workhouses and the jails. By all means seek healthy homes in the country.

VI. Now that you are free, and will enjoy the fruits of your own industry, enter upon your new life with a hearty will. You begin it with little besides your hands, but by patient industry and economy, you may soon earn and save enough money to purchase a home of your own, and furnish it with many of the comforts of life.

VII. Let each man turn his heart and his thoughts towards providing a good home for his wife and children, and to aid in the care of his aged parents. Carefully guard and keep sacred the marriage relation. Be lawfully wedded. "Taking up with each other" is an abominable practice, and must perish with the institution which gave it birth.

VIII. Early attention should be given to the education of your children. Purchase books for them, and employ good teachers. You have numerous friends in the country who will aid you in the establishment and support of schools. Be sure that your children shall be taught reading, writing, and arithmetical skills.

IX. Let the negroes forget the past. Treat all whites as equals. Avoid disputes. Demonstrate to the people of Kentucky, and to the world, by your faithful observance of the laws, by your sobriety and good morals, and by your thrift, that you are not only qualified for the precious blessing, but for the high and responsible duties of citizens of the Commonwealth.

X. Until the enactment and enforcement of State laws, giving you full protection in person and property, impartial justice will be secured to you by the strong arm of the National Government.

CLINTON B. FISK, Brevet Major Gen. and Asst. Comm'r.

BOR'D REFUGES, FREEDMEN, & ABANDONED LIVES, STATES OF KENTUCKY AND TENN., ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 26, 1865.

**CIRCULAR NO. 10.** The ratification of the Constitutional Amendment forbidding slavery and prohibiting involuntary servitude in the United States having been officially announced to the country by proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated Dec. 18th, 1865, this Bureau extends its supervision over persons recently held as slaves in the State of Kentucky.

On the basis of impartial justice this Bureau will promote industry and aid in permanently establishing peace and securing prosperity in the State.

Agencies of the Bureau will be established at points easy of access, and while Superintendents will be cautioned against supervising too much, the fair adjustment of the labor question will receive their earnest attention. They will see that contracts are equitable and their inviolability enforced upon both parties.

No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed by the Bureau, but an equitable and reasonable compensation of people be permitted to fix rates. Labor must be free to compete with other commodities in an open market.

Parties can make any trade or agreement that is satisfactory to themselves; and so long as advantage is not taken of the ignorance of the freed people to deprive them of a fair and reasonable compensation for their labor, either in stipulated wages or a share of products, there will be no interference.

Until the enactment and enforcement of State laws guaranteeing to the freedmen ample protection in person and property, Freedmen's Courts will be established for the adjudication of cases in which they are involved.

The Assistant Commissioner earnestly invites the cordial and hearty co-operation of the civil authorities, and impartial judges of Kentucky, in the important work of adjusting the new relations arising from the total abolition of slavery.

CLINTON B. FISK, Brevet Major General, Assistant Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF KY., LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27, 1865.

The foregoing "Circular" of Brevet Major General C. B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner, meets my cordial approval, both in its spirit and in its excellent suggestions.

JOHN M. PALMER, Major General Commanding.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.

The Fenians of Kentucky held a State Convention to-day in Covington. All the Circles of the State, with two exceptions, being represented. Speeches were delivered by the State Party, P. Bannion, J. W. Fitzgerald, P. F. Walsh, and others, which were most enthusiastically received. Resolutions fully endorsing the action of the Senate in the late war, and recognizing and endorsing Col. Roberts as the constitutionally elected President of the Fenian Brotherhood, also pledging their united support to the war plans of the new regime, and repudiating the O'Mahony Congress of January 24, were unanimously adopted and signed by all the delegates present.

Col. Phil Lee, now of Bardonia, formerly of the State of Ballist, is mentioned in connection with the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals. We earnestly wish that we could reward the gallant gentleman as he deserved. Were it in our power he should not only have the emoluments of the office for which he is suggested, but the powers of the great Tycoon. The good Fenians of us all never made a better man than the late Colonel of the fighting Second Kentucky.—*Louisville Courier.*

Maximilian had better be in a hurry and pack his trunk. We have on speed dispatched from Indianapolis that the lower branch of the Indiana Legislature, yesterday, by a vote of seventy-three to one, adopted a resolution "to clean Maximilian out of Mexico."—*Louisville Courier.*

Gen. N. B. Forrest has associated himself in the commission, grocery, and general mercantile business, with the firm of Tate, Gill, & Able, at Memphis, Tenn.

## ROSS OUTRAGE IN TRIGG—ARRESTS BY NEGROES AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.]

CANBY, KY., Dec. 21, 1865. Messrs. Editors: On Monday last the peace and quiet of our community was disturbed by the appearance in our midst of a squad of negro soldiers; eight privates and two white-skinned, villainous-looking scamps, one of whom rejoiced in the title of Lieutenant, and claimed to be the commander-in-chief of the sabbard band. Lieutenant Quisenberry hailed from Smithland, and his followers were discharged privates from the 13th U. S. colored heavy artillery; these were mounted, in regular United States uniform, and armed with muskets. The citizens were greatly astonished, and some very indignant, at seeing negro soldiers here in a time of profound peace, and after our State had been relieved from martial law. But these black raiders did not leave us long in doubt as to the object of their visit. Very soon after their arrival, three of them arrested a citizen, and marched him about while searching for another. No one knew the cause of the arrest, and it was difficult to conjecture; the prisoner, E. Vinson, Jr., being a good Union man, and a quiet, inoffensive citizen. But, I believe, that one of the things decided by the late civil commotion through which we have passed, is that a shoddy, striped baboon, in an impudent and unbecoming manner, is not required to show cause for injury due to life, limb, or property, and are not expected to do anything according to law, decency or common sense (vide Palmer's proclamation).

One of our citizens inquired of Vinson the cause of his arrest, and one of the guard ordered the other to slap him. John F. Barnes was passing at the time, and hearing the order to shoot, in cold blood, he not hesitatingly, and without any further delay, he then attempted to murder him, and would have succeeded, had not Barnes used his pistol very dexterously and kept the black scoundrel dodging so that they did not find time to aim and fire their bullets. It was a hand-to-hand fight, three against one, but the "superior" race could not stand it, even at that odds, but fled panic-stricken to the "reserve," under Lieut. Quisenberry, who "took care of" the guard, and the guard to "shoot again." Barnes was slightly wounded in the neck by a blow with the muzzle of a musket, and one of the "black guard" was severely wounded in the shoulder by a pistol-ball.

Some of us hoped the difficulty would end here, but the Lieutenant and his black guerrillas concluded if he could not murder anybody, they would play the role of incendiary, and apply the torch to the tobacco store of T. N. W. the tobacco stemper, and threatened to burn the town unless Barnes was surrendered to their tender mercies. Some negroes working in the stemper extinguished the flames there, and a deputation of our citizens waited on Lieutenant Quisenberry to know his pleasure in the premises. "Barnes must be surrendered or the stemper would be fired in fifteen minutes," said, and strange and incredible as it may appear, there were some men found brave enough to advise surrendering him to these demons. But, in the mean time, Barnes had left town, and something must be done to propitiate the vengeance of outraged and insulted "nigger" majesty. So, after looking cautiously for Barnes and not finding him, they took Mr. B. Holland prisoner and marched him off before them, cursing, abusing, and threatening him in the most violent manner. Holland is a good, quiet, and worthy citizen of this county (Trigg), and was in no manner connected with the light which had taken place, further than asking Vinson why he was a prisoner; but he has been carried off from home, family, friends, and business, God knows where, for at the last accounts they had him in custody, marching in the direction of Smithland, and at the mercy of a blood-thirsty and savage race.

These same men dismounted some of our citizens and carried off their horses; but the loss of property is a small matter in comparison to the insult and degradation cast upon our people by the presence of these nigger cut-throats and thieves. How came they here? Who furnished them with arms? and why are they not kept under better discipline and restrained from depraving upon the people? We have been informed by a gentleman just from Smithland that the expedition was wholly unauthorized by the authorities there, and that these negroes did not belong to the army; but were nothing more nor less than "nigger" guerrillas. If we had known this fact when they were here last Monday, instead of now being on their way to Smithland, they would be as deep in hell as the indignation and bullets of our citizens could have sent them.

**TRIGG.**

**The Origin of the Fenians.**

The Fenian Brotherhood has been in existence for the past eight years. Its founders were two of the Irish exiles of 1848, Col. John O'Mahony and Michael Doheny. The late General Corcoran was in conjunction with them. O'Mahony was connected with this movement in 1844, and though a mere youth he influenced about fifteen thousand of the peasantry in the county of Tipperary, where he belonged, to encourage and organize the Fenian movement. The military surrounded and dispersed them, and O'Mahony fled to France, where the plans for the future revolutionary organization were formed. After residing in France for a few years, O'Mahony came to America, where, aided by Corcoran and Doheny, he started the Fenian Brotherhood organization. For five years the Brotherhood maintained a semi-secret character, spreading rapidly through the United States, Canada, and the British provinces, with a regular system of communication.

Three years ago a national convention was held in Chicago, and the purpose of the organization was boldly avowed, and the spread of the movement was greater than ever. The leaders of the Fenians are men who have taken up downright revolution as the business of their lives. O'Mahony, the Head Gen., is acknowledged, even by his enemies, to be highly cultured, of an elevated nature, and a man of great determination. The State Centers are nearly all wealthy Irish merchants. Many Catholic clergymen are in its ranks, and not very long ago a General McGroarty, President of the Fenian Military Council, went arm in arm with Father Wiget, the Superior of the Jesuits, to head a Fenian procession in Washington. General McGroarty is a member, and the late General Smith, of the Union army, was a member of the Brotherhood at the time of his death.

**RENTS OF NEW YORK HOTELS.**—The principal hotels in New York pay rent as follows, per annum: Fifth Avenue Hotel.....\$50,000 St. Nicholas and Metropolitan.....70,000 Astor and New York.....50,000 St. Dennis.....30,000 Everett.....40,000 Hoffman.....35,000 Howard.....32,000

**TO DEMOCRATS GENERALLY.**—A contemporary truthfully says, now is the time to push true Democratic papers in every direction, for it is only by sowing seed that we may hope for a good harvest. Democrats should begin to circulate their papers, and that time is generally too late. Abolition tares have sprung up, and the good seeds will not take root. Reader, if you have a Democratic neighbor, or one who is a moderate Republican, do not rest until you have induced him to take a good Democratic paper. Your own county paper first, and others afterward.—*California Express.*

**THE GREAT MONTANA GOLD STORY CONFIRMED.**—The following is from the Galena (Ill.) Gazette:

It will be remembered that we recently published a statement from the Montana Post relative to a great gold discovery recently made near Helena, Montana Territory. The account says that the new discovery is an "immense ledge of almost solid gold, which glitters before the bewildered vision of the beholder."

Mr. C. E. Duer, formerly of this city, writes by his dispatch here that the story of this great discovery is no humbug. He has seen some of the gold from this ledge, and says it is remarkably pure. It is certainly the greatest discovery of gold ever yet made.

Not a single Kentuckian figures as a chairman of the House of Representatives Committees. Such was not the State of the case in the old and better days of the Republic.—*Henderson News.*

## PROFESSIONAL.

THOS. N. LINDSEY, ATTORNEY, FRANKFORT.

PRACTICES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS, Circuit and District Courts of the United States. For the State of Kentucky, in the Circuit Courts of Anderson, Shelby, Henry, Franklin, Woodford, Owen, Scott, and Grant, and takes collections for any part of Kentucky. Office near the bridge to South Frankfort. dec18 tf

JOHN L. SCOTT, Attorney and Counselor at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

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DOCTOR BEN. MONROE TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens and visitors of Frankfort. Office on Main street, near the Capital Hotel. dec18 tf

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN, HARLAN & HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURT OF APPEALS, in the Federal Courts held in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott. Special attention given to the collection of claims. The will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the collection of law suits of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. dec18 tf

E. RUMSEY WING, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Louisville, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE CITY AND State Courts. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office on Centre street, opposite the Court House. dec18 tf

J. M. GRAY, Dental Surgeon, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON MAIN STREET dec18 tf Frankfort, Ky.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL JAN. FIRST for filling the Capital Hotel. Those desiring to secure the contract will please call, measure, and leave propositions. dec23 1 jan

J. B. AKIN, JOHN R. GRAHAM, DEALER IN St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

DEALER IN Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases, and Wooden Coffins, and Coffin Furnishing Materials.

I HAVE, AND WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP, the largest and best selected stock of METALLIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS

Ever offered in this City. Also any style of Wooden Coffin, ready made, or furnished to order as desired.

Good Horses and Careful Drivers in Attendance in or out of the City at any Hour.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to me will be carefully and promptly attended to. Special inducements are offered to

UNDERTAKERS, In or out of the city, either for Caskets, Cases, Coffins, or Trimmings. dec18 tf

B. F. MEEK, WATCH-MAKER, IN ADDITION TO HIS LONG ESTABLISHED business as Watch-maker, he has secured a stock of goods which he can recommend to the public, and which consist in part of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, PLATED AND BRITANIA WARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make Christmas or New Year presents, will find a class of goods suitable for stock purposes, and which are rarely brought to this market.

He is constantly receiving additions to his stock from first hands, and the public are invited to examine these goods at the store on Main street which he has occupied for twenty-five years. dec20 1 tf

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